DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 241 211 RC 014 613

TITLE	The Development of Relevant Indicators for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation of Country Efforts for Promoting Youth's Role in Development. Report of the Expert Group Meeting (Manila, Philippines, December 13-20, 1980).
INSTITUTION	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok (Thailand).
PUB DATE	80
NOTE	32p.
PUB TYPE	Collected Works - Conference Proceedings (021)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Academic Achievement; Classification; *Community Development; Comparative Analysis; Cultural Opportunities; *Economic Development; Educational Facilities; Foreign Countries; Health Needs; Housing Needs; Models; *National Programs; Population Trends; Program Evaluation; *Rural Development; Youth Employment; *Youth Opportunities; Youth Problems; *Youth Programs
IDENTIFIERS	Asia; *Indicators; Pacific Region

ABSTRACT

The report of a United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Expert Group meeting, involving 13 experts from 10 countries, discusses planning national efforts to promote youth's role in development. Current systems and indicators used to assess the situation of rural and urban youth and their contribution to development are covered in the context of national problems and prospects. Two papers on the development of a model framework for planning, monitoring, and evaluating national efforts to promote youth participation in development are summarized. The framework of indicators identified at the meeting is specified. Recommended follow-up actions are listed, including a seminar to review implementation of the indicators, possible secondment of experts to monitor implementation, solicitation of appropriate financial and technical assistance from regional and international agencies, dissemination of the report to agencies in participants' own countries, and cooperation between ESCAP and other agencies to strengthen communication channels. An appendix includes the framework of indicators, presented as eight areas of concern (population, health and nutrition, housing and environment, education, employment and manpower development, public order and safety, community development and participation, and culture/leisure/recreation, divided into subareas, indicators, and classification. (MH)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

REPORT OF THE EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON

THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELEVANT INDICATORS FOR PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF COUNTRY EFFORTS FOR PROMOTING YOUTH'S ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT

ED241211

13–20 DECEMBER 1980
MANILA, PHILIPPINES

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Larry C Y Cheah
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
✓ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

RC 014613

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

CONTENTS

		Page
I.	Organization of the Meeting	1
	A. Background and sponsorship	1
	B. Objectives and scope of the Meeting	1
	C. Participants	2
II.	Opening of the Meeting	4
III.	Current systems and indicators to assess the situation of youth and its contribution to development: problems and prospects within the context of national situations	5
IV.	Developing a model framework for planning, monitoring and evaluating country efforts for promoting youth's role in development	9
V.	Framework of indicators identified at the Meeting	12
VI.	Follow-up action	13
VII.	Adoption of the report	14

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING

A. BACKGROUND AND SPONSORSHIP

1. Economic and Social Council resolution 1752 (LIV) and United Nations General Assembly resolution 3140 (XXVIII) recognized the role of youth in development and, *inter alia*, called for concerted action at the national, regional and international levels to meet the needs and aspirations of youth. Those resolutions pointed out the need for Governments to ensure the access of youth to relevant employment, education, health services and the fulfilment of other social and cultural needs to enable youth to contribute more effectively to economic and social development and peace.

2. Many countries in the region have established a variety of programmes for youth development. Few countries, however, have developed any systematic basis for programme development, monitoring and evaluation of their total efforts for promoting youth's role in national development. This was a concern raised at the ESCAP Regional *Ad Hoc* Advisory Group Meeting on Youth Problems and Programmes, held in November 1979 in Thailand. The Group expressed the need for the development of relevant indicators on the socio-economic and demographic situation of youth and their participation in various aspects of national and international life. The indicators would be most valuable in helping Governments to assess their youth needs as well as their programmes and policies for the development of youth and their participation in development processes.

3. An Expert Group Meeting on the Development of Relevant Indicators for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation of Country Efforts for Promoting Youth's Role in Development was therefore convened. The meeting was organized with the assistance of the Government of the Philippines through the Ministry of Social Services and Development, and the Government of the Netherlands under its 1980 assistance programme to ESCAP. It was hosted by the Government of the Philippines, through the auspices of the Ministry of Social Services and Development, and particularly the Bureau of Youth Welfare.

B. OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THE MEETING

4. The specific objectives of the Meeting were as follows:

(1) To identify relevant socio-demographic data showing the trends and needs of the youth population, including educational/work status, rural/urban distribution, participation in employment, formal and informal youth organizations, social and cultural activities;

(2) To develop common indicators of youth development efforts, such as policies and programmes for youth development and the availability of national structures and other mechanisms for youth participation in economic, social and political life;

(3) To provide a model framework through which member countries might review the situation of youth in their own countries and evaluate their own efforts in integrating the youth component into the development process.

5. In the long term, the Meeting could assist member countries in formulating and developing a data base (according to the needs of their country situation) from which they could:

(1) Make projections on their youth population and trends in development;

(2) Periodically evaluate the achievements and outcome of their policies and programmes in later years;

(3) Reformulate their strategies and programmes in the light of changing social trends and of existing youth development efforts.

6. The Meeting reviewed current systems and indicators by which the countries in the region could assess the condition of youth and the level of country efforts to promote youth's role in development. Aspects covered included: (a) basic socio-demographic/employment/education/health and related data; (b) types and availability of programmes and services catering to the needs of youth, including "disadvantaged" youth such as the rural poor, minority groups, the mentally and physically disabled and the destitute; (c) youth participation in organized youth groups for self and/or community development; (d) youth participation in national development processes; (e) measures for the prevention and treatment of juvenile offenders; (f) community attitudes towards youth; (g) national policies, administrative statements, constitutional goals or legislation which have a bearing on the welfare of youth and their participation in development; and (h) availability and type of organizational and administrative structures for initiating and co-ordinating efforts for youth development.

7. The Meeting then developed a model framework, together with recommendations on the implementation requirements which could be adapted for use by member countries to monitor the youth situation and evaluate the country's efforts for promoting the role of youth in development.

C. PARTICIPANTS

8. The Meeting brought together 13 experts, including senior researchers, policy makers, youth work personnel and statisticians from the region. The experts

came from both governmental and non-governmental agencies of 10 countries, i.e., Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

9. The following participants attended the Meeting in their individual capacity:

Hedayat Ahmed, Secretary, Ministry for Youth Development, Bangladesh

Filipinas Altuna, Chief, Planning Service, Ministry of Social Services and Development, Philippines.

Lydia Baal, Census Statistical Co-ordinator, National Census and Statistics Office, Philippines.

Galagedara Chandrasiri Dissanayake, Director, Administration, National Youth Service Council, Sri Lanka.

Amelia D. Felizmena, Director, Bureau of Youth Welfare, Ministry of Social Services and Development, Philippines.

Jose Lopez, Jr., Acting Director, Child and Youth Research Center, Philippines

M.J.T. McCann, International Relations Office for Asia, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Thailand.

Seah Chee Meow, Senior Lecturer, Political Science Department, National University of Singapore, Singapore 1025.

Usha Sidana Naidu, Head, Unit for Child and Youth Research, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India

Oetari Oetaryo, Director, Social Welfare Research and Development Center, Department of Social Affairs, Indonesia.

Geoffrey C. Sims, Supervisor, Social Indicators, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australia.

Yuwat Vuthimedhi, Director of Operations Division, Community Development Department, Ministry of Interior, Thailand

Ha Cheong Yeon, Senior Economist, Korea Development Institute, Korea.

Yap Yong Yih, Director of Youth Unity, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, Malaysia.

10. Seven representatives of United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and international non-governmental organizations also attended, namely, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for

the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), United Nations Volunteers (UNV), International Labour Organisation (ILO) and International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF).

II. OPENING OF THE MEETING

11. The Meeting was opened with a keynote address by Her Excellency Sylvia P. Montes, Deputy Minister and Officer-in-Charge of the Ministry of Social Services and Development, and with a message from the Executive Secretary of ESCAP.

12. The Deputy Minister highlighted the increasing concern with the integration and role of the youth sector in the over-all development strategy of the developing countries of the Asian and Pacific region. Since the needs and problems of countries were unique to each region, the regional, local or selective approach was welcomed. For the purposes of the Expert Group Meeting, there should be tacit agreement in terms of an assessment of current programmes and services, the existing systems, network, structures, information and problems concerning the countries and the youth sector in particular.

13. The Deputy Minister stated that the Government of the Philippines had included the youth sector in its Five-year Development Plan (1978-1982). Resources were currently being directed towards basic services, particularly towards improving the quality of life. As resources permitted, more would be channelled to meet the special needs of youthful offenders, drug addicts, etc.

14. The Deputy Minister also elaborated on various programmes and services for Filipino youth, as well as strategies in working with them. The emphasis was on co-ordination and collaboration with non-governmental organizations and private institutions, as well as with other government agencies.

15. The Deputy Minister hoped that the Expert Group Meeting would be successful in its team work approach, so that it could contribute to the continuing mission for the betterment of man.

16. In his message, the Executive Secretary reiterated the concern of the United Nations and ESCAP with the work of youth development in the region. The guiding objectives and operational principles of ESCAP activities in mobilizing the role and contribution of youth in development were shaped within the over-all context of its regional development strategy for the 1980s, which strongly emphasized, among other aspects, the aims of distributive equity, self-reliance and greater people's participation, particularly for women and youth.

17. The Executive Secretary stated that the Expert Group Meeting had been convened to address an urgent identified need for developing relevant socio-economic and demographic indicators of the situation of youth and their participation in various aspects of national and international life. He expressed the hope that the model framework to be developed at the Meeting could be field-tested, at a later stage, in selected countries of the region so that it could be further refined for appropriate use within the varying needs and requirements of the country situation.

18. The Executive Secretary also expressed his deepest appreciation to the Government of the Philippines, and especially to the Ministry of Social Services and Development and the Bureau of Youth Welfare, for their warm hospitality and the excellent host facilities extended to participants in the Meeting.

Election of officers and adoption of the provisional agenda

19. Mrs. Amelia D. Felizmena (Philippines) was elected Chairman; Mr. Hedayat Ahmed (Bangladesh) was elected Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Seah Chee Meow (Singapore) and Mr. Geoffrey C. Sims (Australia) were elected General Rapporteurs. The provisional agenda was adopted by the Meeting.

III. CURRENT SYSTEMS AND INDICATORS TO ASSESS THE SITUATION OF YOUTH AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL SITUATIONS

20. To focus on this topic, a background paper on "Youth, social change and development in the ESCAP region" was presented by Mr. Seah Chee Meow. Country reports were also presented by experts from Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The representatives of UNICEF, UNAFEI, UNV and ILO also presented reports on their organizations' related activities.

21. The background paper discussed three main areas, namely, the definition of youth and the concept of development, the role and contribution of youth and approaches in integrating youth's participatory efforts.

22. The United Nations classification of youth as those within the age group of 15 to 24 years was adopted by Mr. Seah with the usual proviso on its limitations as most of the countries in the ESCAP region had definitions of youth which differed and were contingent upon cultural, social, manpower or economic considerations.

23. The paper proposed that non-economic considerations should be stressed in the implementation of development plans. Development should be geared to over-all improvement of the well-being of the people. While dislocations and inequity were unavoidable, those less desirable effects should be minimized. It was noted that the pace of social change and development was likely to accelerate, with consequent effects on the restructuring of society.

24. In considering the manner in which youth could contribute to development, youth participation was divided into three aspects: catalytic, rehabilitative and maintenance. Their activities would depend on whether the political systems were revolutionary or tended towards the *status quo* and on whether they were pro-developmental or not. Mr. Seah contended that revolutionary and non-revolutionary systems which were development-oriented were more likely to allow for the whole range of youth's participatory efforts, whereas non-developmental systems were likely to curb youth's catalytic activities. There were, however, differences in emphasis between revolutionary and non-revolutionary systems. A typology was presented to indicate the range of participatory efforts by youth.

25. In discussing the approaches which countries had adopted towards the integration of youth's participation, Mr. Seah noted that institutional efforts by Governments, though important, were not crucial in the mobilization of youth. For youth to have an effective role in social development, it was essential to ensure that the obstacles facing youth participation were removed. Among the main impediments to be addressed were the issues of unemployment, poor educational training, inadequate educational access and gross social inequity.

26. In planning social development programmes, it was essential for Governments to assess the amount of resources to be deployed, the measures to remove the obstacles facing youth and the identification and rectification of institutional weaknesses. Training programmes and measures to encourage better-educated youth to participate effectively in social development should be pursued.

Country situations

27. The reports of country situations provided some background information on the countries' concerns with youth development within the over-all national development context. They elaborated on the country policies, programmes and services being undertaken to promote the role of youth and their contribution to development and on the experiences gained in setting up information systems and indicators for assessing country efforts in youth development.

28. The representatives of UNICEF, UNAFEI, UNV and ILO presented their respective position papers on the theme of the Meeting, providing the Meeting with a more comprehensive scope and base for its deliberations.

Discussion

29. Several themes ran through the discussion. They were: (a) the definition of youth and its role in development; (b) the response of Governments to youth's role in development; (c) structures for youth participation; and (d) proposals for developing data pertaining to the planning, monitoring and evaluation of youth's role in development.

(a) *The definition of youth and their role in development*

30. It was apparent to the participants that variations in what and who constituted "youth" would reflect and affect governmental and non-governmental perceptions of youth's efforts in development. The United Nations definition of "youth" as being in the 15 to 24 age range was accepted by the participants as a convenient standard to apply to youth. However, since the problems and peculiarities of youth did not occur merely within that age range, it was stressed by the participants that consideration should also be given to those who were in the 10 to 14 and the 25 to 29 age range.

31. The participants stressed the importance of the developmental process in their countries. Furthermore, it was underlined that the non-economic concomitants of development should be equally emphasized in the full realization of the respective country's aspirations.

32. The Meeting generally agreed that the important role of youth in social development arose from (a) the sheer number of youth in relation to the over-all population profile of the countries concerned; (b) the realization that developmental efforts should involve all sectors, including youth; and (c) the realization that youth could be both recipients and active participatory agents in development. The active participation of youth was stressed as it was felt that the tendency to view them as passive recipients of developmental efforts was thoroughly inadequate and unrealistic. In any case, as social development involved constant social change, both induced and non-induced, it was necessary that youth be drawn into a complex developmental process in which their future would ultimately be shaped.

(b) *The response to youth in development*

33. The countries' response to youth in development was generally found to be positive. Young people had been encouraged and mobilized to play catalytic, rehabilitative and maintenance roles in development. The appreciation of youth's efforts had arisen mainly from a sense of genuine concern and desire to assist youth and maximize their contribution to the developmental process, thereby enabling them to understand, appreciate and improve their society.

34. In many of the ESCAP countries, the Governments had established institutional mechanisms to assist and enable youth to participate in the developmental process. Many countries had distinct ministries or bureaux with the specific purpose of delivering and developing such resources and services.

35. Unfortunately, the problems confronting youth were considerable. Many country situations reflected similar profiles of youth, though varying in emphasis. For example, extensive unemployment, lack of educational access, lack of mobility and large-scale, if unorganized, rural-urban migration had formidable results which th countries (at all levels) would have to deal with. In the face of those challenges, the Governments' responses had been encouraging and the very problems cited had been inducements for accelerated efforts in development. There was considerable optimism that the needs and aspirations of youth in social development could be satisfied through the concerted efforts of both the governmental and non-governmental sectors; hence the need for more reliable indicators to measure, monitor and plan those efforts in youth development.

(c) *Structures for youth participation*

36. Youth were not organized in any single organization and there was a proliferation of organizations dealing with many different facets of youth activities. Some of the organizations were linked to the Government or had quasi-governmental connections, while others had been spontaneously created in response to their particular local situations. There were no common policies in the country situations on the issue of governmental relations towards youth. Despite variations, most participants were aware of the importance of establishing positive linkages (both governmental and non-governmental) among youth and effective youth organizations to ensure the harnessing of the potentialities of youth in development.

(d) *Data for planning, monitoring and evaluation of youth's role in development*

37. It was apparent that notwithstanding the interest in youth, there remained considerable gaps which should be rectified. Basic data on the youth situation and the participation of youth in development were not available in many countries. Even if available, few countries would have an integrated collection of systematically documented information and statistics on the situation of youth. It was felt that such a list of necessary indicators and a system could be drawn up; it would provide a guideline to countries for monitoring the youth situation and evaluating and planning country efforts for promoting youth's role in development.

IV. DEVELOPING A MODEL FRAMEWORK FOR PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATING COUNTRY EFFORTS FOR PROMOTING YOUTH'S ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT

38. Two resource papers were presented to focus on this item, namely, "Developing an information base and indicators for integrating children and youth in Korea's national development", by M.. Ha Cheong Yeon and "Administering and managing the framework", by Mrs. Amelia D. Felizmena.

39. The paper by Mr. Yeon highlighted some main issues in developing an information base and indicators for integrating children and youth, based on the Korean experience. It (a) identified the existing situation of children and adolescents in such areas as nutrition, health care and delivery, education, provision of social welfare services and manpower development; (b) assisted in determining major problems and constraints and evaluated existing Government policies and institutional arrangements with respect to such areas as fertility control, population distribution, educational relevance and access; and (c) suggested some alternative solutions for improvement of the situation.

40. Mr. Yeon stated that the development of the Republic of Korea had been geared largely to favouring economic development to the detriment of social development. It was to rectify such imbalances that the Fifth Socio-economic Development Plan (1982-1986) had been drafted; it was aimed at broadening plan perspectives to include social development. The emphasis on children and youth in relation to human resource development was apparent, since that group would continue to form an increasing component in the population structure.

41. The paper also focused on policy issues and the development of indicators which were directed at developing human resources. The indicators covered major areas such as structural factors (e.g., population, employment), and social concerns (e.g., nutrition, health, education, housing and living conditions). Issues related to the quantification and provision of a base for collating the data were explored. The paper suggested that while there was a need for research on individual topics, an integrated, interdisciplinary approach was required in the development of those indicators.

42. The paper by Mrs. Amelia D. Felizmena emphasized the need for systems and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation that would ensure that programmes and services responded positively to the needs of people, and particularly of youth. The monitoring systems should take into account whatever mechanisms and institutions existed and the functions they carried out within the over-all national context, e.g., central, social and economic planning bodies and non-governmental organizations involved with activities for youth at the national or local level.

43. On the other hand, the evaluation of programmes and services for youth should take into account the objectives of such programmes in relation to immediate, medium-term and long-range goals. It should also cover the programme strategies and approaches used. Evaluation should be carried out at both the macro- and micro-levels. At the macro-level, intersectoral participation and linkages (e.g., between business and industry and training programmes for employment) among agencies should be considered, as well as complementation of services and their contribution to national goals. The cost-effectiveness of the programme should also be evaluated. There could be many variations of systems and mechanisms for monitoring, reviewing and evaluation, depending on national policies, institutions, structures and other factors.

44. Very specific data were required if monitoring and evaluation of programmes and services for youth were to be effective. Those data and information should identify the number of youth who benefited and/or who participated, as well as their socio-economic profile. Data should be available and known to government agencies, non-governmental organizations and to the youth themselves. Aside from use of a census, data could be gathered through annual consultations, periodic evaluations and reports, special surveys and programme-effectiveness audits.

45. The main issues below were highlighted in the discussion.

Monitoring

46. Many participants raised the question of monitoring the situation of youth in their country. In some countries, official time-specific plans set objectives and specific targets.

47. Participants discussed the implications of aligning indicators to the objectives of an economic and social development plan, i.e., as performance indicators. It was suggested that the range of indicators could be unduly restricted by such an approach. A more comprehensive approach to the specification of indicators was desirable in order to avoid the danger of overlooking possible secondary consequences. For example, the objective of attracting married women into the work force might have adverse consequences for the care of children, for which the plan might have no bojectives and hence no indicators within the plan framework.

48. The Expert Group also discussed options for the organization of an indicator framework. Indicators could be aligned either with the objectives of specific ministries, or with specific programmes. The latter functional approach would be preferable where more than one ministry was involved at different levels in the administration of particular policies and programmes.

49. There was a general consensus that the highest priority areas of concern with respect to youth were employment, education and vocational training, and the

problem of migration of rural youth into urban areas. Indicators for those concerns would therefore have high priority within the ESCAP region.

50. The Meeting considered it necessary to monitor not only the extent of government activity in programmes for youth but also the activities of non-governmental and voluntary organizations. The two latter groups were recognized as making a significant contribution to development in ESCAP countries. Policies for promoting the role of youth in development should be able to co-ordinate the efforts of government and non-governmental organizations.

51. The Meeting accepted that its objectives included specification of indicators of the contribution of youth to development as well as of the benefits desired by youth in terms of well-being. While recognizing previous attempts to specify indicators of well-being, it was felt that the role of youth as a generating force in country development needed to be emphasized in the work of the Meeting. Participation itself brought benefit to the youth involved in the work, and the two aspects were thus related.

Evaluation

52. The Meeting agreed that information gathered on youth activities at all levels could be used in the evaluation of individual programmes and projects and could serve as an input to over-all national development planning.

53. Some countries were using specific indicators for monitoring performance within the framework of development plans. The indicators also performed the role of evaluating performance against the objectives and specific targets outlined in the plan. The Meeting recognized that approaches to evaluation would differ. In many cases, evaluation would be a difficult task and might be subjective at best. For example, in the evaluation of such activities as leadership training, the benefits were not easily quantifiable and would only accrue over a long period of time. Nevertheless, participants indicated keen interest in improving the range of information available for evaluation.

54. The role of research bodies undertaking evaluation research was recognized by the Meeting. Such research produced results of a more detailed kind to supplement the availability of national indicators describing the situation in a country. The availability of national youth indicators could assist research agencies in directing their research to the most important areas.

55. Indicators for use in the evaluation of youth efforts should possess a number of basic attributes, particularly in terms of social relevance and brevity, i.e., they should provide a condensed over-all view for policy makers which would be timely, feasible, and oriented towards government policy.

56. The Meeting agreed that a list of indicators could be drawn up and, if put into operation, could solve the serious data gaps; at the same time they could provide a common basis for comparability on a cross-country basis and a time-series basis for evaluating the country's efforts in integrating youth's role into development. That could be invaluable for bringing about improvements in the content and management of programmes affecting youth welfare and development.

V. FRAMEWORK OF INDICATORS IDENTIFIED AT THE MEETING

The scope

57. In developing the indicator guidelines, the Expert Group took into consideration the socio-economic constraints, the availability and diversity of adequate institutional mechanisms and the administrative supports within the region. Thus, the guidelines were formulated not on the basis of an idealistic situation but in the context of the realities obtaining in the countries. It was noted that the list of concern/subconcerns which had been identified merely represented the priority areas prevalent in the region. The items were, therefore, not exhaustive but only indicative, in order to enable the policy makers and programme developers to formulate their respective policies, programmes and plans of action accordingly. The guidelines could be further adapted and refined, in the light of experience, to meet certain special needs of specific country situations. It was reiterated that suggestions could be offered for the purpose of enabling the countries to have appropriate tools for planning, monitoring and evaluation of youth development efforts in accordance with their own priorities and objectives, and that uniformity in approach and methodology was neither desired nor expected.

58. Recognizing the above, the Expert Group limited its consideration of areas of concern to their relevance to youth development efforts and their bearing on the problems and prospects of youth. The selection of areas was also limited to ensure that monitoring and evaluation would not be too difficult to carry out. Administrative and operational feasibility as well as desirability and relevance were of prime consideration. The areas of concern covered demography and population policy, housing and environment, health and nutrition, education, employment and manpower training, public order and safety, culture, leisure and recreation, and community development and participation.

59. In order that planning, monitoring and evaluation would fulfil the desired objective, proper selection of indicators was critical. Thus, the indicators should be able to identify (a) youth development efforts, including appropriate programmes and services; (b) the participation of youth in such efforts; and (c) a comprehensive socio-demographic data-base on youth.

Classification

60. The Expert Group noted that appropriate classification of the target group was desirable in order to evaluate the impact of youth development efforts on the different segments of the youth population. The following major identified classifications were to be considered separately in respect of each indicator.

61. A major classification was made on the basis of socio-demographic data: age ranges 15 to 19, 20 to 24 (10 to 14, 25 to 29), sex, marital status, urban/rural distribution, religion, disadvantaged groups (e.g., the mentally or physically disabled, ethnic minorities, destitutes, gifted, refugees).

62. Another classification group was based on the education and employment status of the target groups.

63. Finally, classification of programmes on the basis of government and non-governmental efforts was thought useful to point out differences in quality, content and strategy and impact, if any.

64. Keeping in view the above scope and parameters, the Meeting recommended, as guidelines for consideration, the framework of indicators annexed to the present report.

VI. FOLLOW-UP ACTION

65. The Expert Group recommended that the results of the Group Meeting should be widely disseminated by ESCAP among member countries with a view to their possible implementation. There should also be a continuous process of monitoring the results of the current Meeting and subsequent occasions should be created to review the experiences and follow-up action undertaken by member countries. Among the more specific recommendations were:

(a) A seminar to be held on an appropriate occasion to review implementation of these indicators;

(b) The possible secondment of experts on a non-reimbursable basis to the ESCAP secretariat to assist in monitoring the results of the Meeting and their implementation in the respective countries.

66. The Group further recommended that:

(a) Appropriate financial and technical assistance and support of regional and international agencies should be solicited by member countries to ensure that the indicators would become operational;

(b) Each participant in the Meeting should facilitate the dissemination of the report to appropriate agencies within his own country with a view to having the Group's recommendations implemented;

(c) Concerted action should be taken between ESCAP and various inter-governmental and non-governmental agencies with a view to strengthening the channels of communication and input with regard to the framework of indicators.

67. Where appropriate, technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) should be fully encouraged, pursued and utilized. In that respect, the Group recommended that field study tours and exchange of personnel could be implemented to study the experiences of the different countries in organizing and utilizing the framework for monitoring, planning and evaluation of country efforts to promote the role of youth in development.

VII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

68. The Meeting adopted its report on 20 December 1980.

17

Annex

Framework of Indicators

Concern	Area (subconcern)	Indicator	Classification
1. Population	Basic demographic data	Proportion of youth	All[a]
		Median age at marriage	Age; urban/rural; sex; religion; disadvantaged groups
		Median age at first birth	*Idem*
		Fertility rates among youth population in relation to total population	*Idem*
		Birth expectancy among youth in relation to total population	*Idem*
		Population density	Urban/rural
	Population distribution	Frequency and volume of rural/urban migration	Sex; education and skill; ethnic group
		Frequency and volume of transmigration/resettlement (voluntary and involuntary)	*Idem*
		Number of persons resettled	Age; sex; region
		Location of incetive programme, e.g., employment opportunities created in rural areas; rural land area developed for productive use	Government/non-governmental; region
	Population Education	Number of family planning facilities, clinics and distribution points	Government/non-governmental

[a] All the classifications are applicable except "government/non-governmental auspices"

Concern	Area (subconcern)	Indicator	Classification
		Proportion of youth receiving Information Education and Communication (IEC.) programmes	Urban/rural; sex
		Proportion of individuals and youth groups providing Information Education and Communication (IEC.) programmes	Urban/rural; sex; Government/ non-governmental
		Proportion of youth with physical access to family planning facilities and services	Age; sex; rural/urban; disadvantaged groups
		Proportion of youth using family planning methods	Age; sex; rural/urban; religion
2. Health and nutrition	Mortality and morbidity	Death rate among youth in relation to total population	Age; sex; urban/rural; disadvantaged groups
		Major causes of death amongst youth	Age; sex; urban/rural; occupation, environment; disadvantaged groups
		Incidence of specific illness/disease among youth population in relation to total population	Age; sex; urban/rural; occupation, environment; disadvantaged groups
		Number of hospital beds per 1,000 population	Urban/rural; region; government/ non-governmental organizations
		Number of health clinics/centres per 1,000 population	Urban/rural; region; government/ non-governmental organizations
		Number of doctors and health workers	Urban/rural; region; government/ non-governmental organizations; qualifications

Concern	Area (subconcern)	Indicator	Classification
		Proportion of youth population with access to health facilities	Urban/rural; disadvantaged groups
		Proportion of youth and youth groups involved in promoting health education programmes	Urban/rural; age; sex; government/non-governmental programmes
	Disability	Proportion of the youth population who are: (a) mentally disabled (b) physically disabled	Age; sex; urban/rural; education; employment status
		Number of rehabilitative/training facilities/institutions for: (a) mentally disabled) per number of youth who are mentally/physically (b) physically disabled) disabled	Government/non-governmental
		Proportion of handicapped youth receiving rehabilitation training	Types of disability; age; sex; government/non-governmental institutions
	Drug dependence	Number of proportion of youth arrested for drug offences	Age; sex; urban/rural; disadvantaged groups; education; employment status; type of offence
		Number and proportion of youth who are drug dependent	Age; sex; urban/rural; disadvantaged groups; employment status; education status; type of offence; environment
		Sale of narcotic drugs	Urban/rural

Concern	Area (subconcern)	Indicator	Classification
		Number and proportion of drug rehabilitation centres for the drug-dependent population	Urban/rural; government/non-governmental
		Proportion of youth drug offenders receiving treatment at drug rehabilitation centres	Age; sex; urban/rural; government/non-governmental
		Proportion of youth and youth groups participating in IEC. programmes related to drugs	Age; urban/rural; government/non-governmental programmes
		Proportion of youth and youth groups involved in promoting IEC. programmes related to drugs	Age; urban/rural; sex; government/non-governmental groups
	Nutrition	Proportion of youth and youth groups participating in nutrition education programmes	Age; sex; urban/rural; government/non-governmental programmes
		Expenditure on nutrition education services	Urban/rural; government/non-governmental services
		Proportion of youth and youth groups involved in providing nutrition education programmes	Age; sex; urban/rural; government/non-governmental programmes.
	Water supply and sanitation	Proportion of youth with access to potable water supply in relation to the total population	Age; sex; urban/rural
		Proportion of youth living in areas with adequate sanitation in relation to the total population	Age; sex; urban/rural
		Incidence of water-borne and communicable diseases amongst youth in relation to the total population	Sex; urban/rural; disadvantaged groups

Concern	Area (subconcern)	Indicator	Classification
		Expenditure on water supply/sanitation programmes	Urban/rural; government/non-governmental
		Number of youth voluntary health education workers per 1,000 population	Age; sex; urban/rural; government/non-governmental workers
3. Housing and environment	Housing	Number of housing units per 1,000 population	Rural/urban
		Proportion of youth living in permanent dwelling units in relation to total population	Age; sex; marital status; urban/rural; government/non-governmental housing
		Proportion of youth without permanent housing accommodation in relation to total population	Age; sex; marital status; urban/rural; disadvantaged groups
		Proportion of youth with adequate access to water, fuel, and electrical facilities in relation to population	Age; sex; marital status; urban/rural; government/non-governmental housing
		Proportion of youth with access to sports and recreation facilities within the area	Age; urban/rural; disadvantaged groups
		Proportion of youth working in employment opportunities within the area	Age; sex; urban/rural; disadvantaged groups
	Physical environment	Proportion of households with access to sewage and garbage disposal systems	Urban/rural; government/non-governmental
		Number and proportion of youth and youth groups participating in community development projects within their residential area	Urban/rural; age; sex

Concern	Area (subconcern)	Indicator	Classification
4. Education	Educational facilities	Number of schools (primary, secondary, tertiary, vocational, commercial) per [illegible] youth population	Urban/rural; government/non-governmental
		Number of non-formal education programmes for functional and civic roles	Government/non-governmental; rural/urban
		Proportion of youth enrolled in formal education programmes (primary, secondary, vocational, commercial, etc.)	Age; sex; urban/rural disadvantaged groups
		Proportion of youth receiving non-formal education	Age; sex; urban/rural; disadvantaged groups; employment status; government/non-governmental
		Proportion of youth out of school and unemployed	Age; sex; rural/urban; disadvantaged groups
		Proportion of youth who have never attended formal or non-formal education programmes	Age; sex; urban/rural; disadvantaged groups
		Proportion of non-formal education workers in relation to youth receiving non-formal education	Age; sex; urban/rural; disadvantaged groups
		Proportion of teachers in relation to students enrolled in formal education	Urban/rural; government/non-governmental
		Rate of expenditure for education of youth (formal and non-formal)	Urban/rural
		Literacy rate among youth	All

Concern	Area (subconcern)	Indicator	Classification
	Youth contribution to education programmes	Proportion of youth as volunteer educators/motivators/communicators, particularly in (a) Functional and civic literacy, etc. (b) Early childhood/pre-school education (c) Social awareness (d) Community education (e) Vocational and educational guidance programmes	All
5. Employment and manpower development	Employment provisions	Rate and growth of youth employment (wage-employment; self-employment; group employment)	All; government/non-governmental
		Number and proportion of employable youth	All
		Number and proportion of youth organizations with employment-oriented programme components	Urban/rural; government/non-governmental youth organizations
		Number of youth employment schemes in various sectors (e.g., industry, trade and commerce, etc.)	Government/non-governmental; urban/rural
		Number of youth assisted in establishing themselves in self-employment (e.g., credit, expertise, marketing and managing facilities, etc.)	Sex; marital status; urban/rural; disadvantaged groups (all types)
		Number of group employment schemes	Urban/rural
		Number of family employment schemes	Urban/rural
		Number of village technology institutions (e.g., extension work, job creation, research, dissemination of expertise, etc.)	Urban/rural

Concern	Area (subconcern)	Indicator	Classification
		Number of vocational training institutes catering to youth	Government/non-governmental; urban/rural
		Number of career guidance centres catering to youth	Government/non-governmental; urban/rural
		Number and proportion of apprenticeship and skills-upgrading schemes for young people	Government/non-governmental; urban/rural
		Number and proportion of youth in apprenticeship schemes	Sex; marital status; urban/rural; disadvantaged groups
		Legislative protection and regulations relating to youth employment terms and conditions	Age; sex; disadvantaged groups
	Income	Minimum wage rate of youth	Sex
		Ratio of youth wages to average wages for all workers	Sex; marital status; urban/rural; education status; culture; religion; disadvantaged groups
		Number and proportion of youth receiving social security (e.g., unemployment) benefits	Sex; marital status; urban/rural; culture; religion; disadvantaged groups
		Proportion of youth with access to unemployment benefits	Sex; marital status; urban/rural; disadvantaged groups
		Proportion of youth with access to health benefit programmes	Sex; marital status; urban/rural; disadvantaged groups
	Contribution and participation of youth	Number and proportion of youth membership in trade unions	Age; sex; marital status; urban/rural; religion; disadvantaged groups; education status

Concern	Area (subconcern)	Indicator	Classification
		Number and membership of youth organizations with employment-related objectives	Urban/rural; government/non-governmental
6. Public order and safety	Young offenders	Number and proportion of youthful offenders: (a) Committing serious/less serious offences (b) Charged	Age; sex; rural/urban; type of offence; income; education status; employment; disadvantaged groups
	Prevention of youthful offences	Number and proportion of youth receiving protective guidance, information, education, counselling and other special services by police, social workers, volunteers, etc.	Age; sex; rural/urban
	Effectiveness of criminal justice system	Number and proportion of youthful offenders: (a) Convicted for first offense (b) With previous convictions	Age; sex; rural/urban; education; employment; income status
		Recidivism rate of youthful offenders released from juvenile rehabilitation centres and prisons	Sex; age; rural/urban; education; employment; type of offences
		Type and utilization rate of after-care services	Rural/urban; sex
		Number and ratio of specialized agencies dealing with youthful offenders and pre-delinquents in relation to youth population	Rural/urban; government/non-governmental
		Number and ratio of police, social workers and probation officers dealing with youthful offenders and pre-delinquences in relation to youth population	Sex; rural/urban

Concern	Area (subconcern)	Indicator	Classification
		Amount and ratio of budget allocated for the prevention of youthful offences and treatment of youthful offenders in proportion to national budget	National/local
	Participation of youth in crime prevention and treatment of youthful offenders	Number and proportion of youth and youth organizations engaged in crime prevention and rehabilitation activities	Age; sex; national/local; rural/urban; government/non-governmental
		Number of youth members of the above organizations and proportion in relation to youth population	Age; sex; income; education; employment
		Number of youth serving as junior policemen or social workers and probation staff in relation to total number of staff of the respective organizations	Rural/urban; age; sex; government/non-governmental
	Public perception of youthful offenders	Number and proportion of population concerned and unconcerned with youthful offences and problems of pre-delinquents and youthful offenders (obtained through periodic surveys)	Age; sex; rural/urban; income; type of offense
7. Community development and participation	Community organization/development	Amount and proportion of national budget allocated to youth development programmes	Rural/urban; region
		Amount and proportion of agency budget actually utilized for youth programmes	
		Number and proportion of (a) civic organizations and (b) private organizations/institutions supporting youth programmes	

Concern	Area (subconcern)	Indicator	Classification
		Number and accessibility of community centres to youth population	Rural/urban; region; government/ non-governmental; type of activity
		Number and accessibility of community clubs and organizations for youth in relation to youth population	Rural/urban; region; government/ non-governmental; type of activity
		Number of active youth organizations and membership	Rural/urban; government/ non-governmental; age; sex
		Number of youth organizations involved in community organizations/community development projects in relation to total number of community organizations/community development projects	Rural/urban; government/non-governmental; age; sex
		Number and proportion of youth users of community centres in relation to youth population	Rural/urban; sex; age; education; employment; income
		Number of youth actively engaged in community organization/community development projects in relation to youth population	Rural/urban; sex; age; education; employment; income
	Leadership and political participation	Number of village councils in relation to total number of villages	Rural/urban
		Membership rate of youth villagers in village councils in relation to total village council membership and to youth population	Rural/urban; sex; age; income; education; employment
		Participation rate of youth villagers in village council activities	Sex; age; rural/urban; education; employment

Concern	Area (subconcern)	Indicator	Classification
		Number of village training programmes undertaken in relation to total number of village councils	Type of training; sex; rural/urban
		Number of youth participating in leadership training programmes in relation to total number of programme participants and youth population	Rural/urban; type of training; sex; age; income
		Proportion of youth elected to legislative and administrative bodies	Sex; age; urban/rural; disadvantaged youth
		Proportion of youth membership in political parties	All
		Number and proportion of youth who are members of political parties	All
		Proportion of eligible youth who voted in the last election	All
		Proportion of votes cast by youth in relation to total electorate	All
		Minimum voting age	All
	Mutual help and self-reliance	Number of youth self-help projects for social and economic improvements	
		Number of projects organized for mutual help, credit and similar services in relation to total number of villages	Rural/urban; type of service; extent of mutual assistance; government/non-governmental
		Number and proportion of youth participants in mutual help organizations, co-operatives and similar projects in relation to total number of programme participants and to youth population	Rural/urban; sex; age; income; type of activity; government/non-governmental

Concern	Area (subconcern)	Indicator	Classification
		Number of mutual help organizations, co-operatives and similar projects for youth in relation to total number of mutual help organizations and similar projects	Rural/urban; type of activity; government/non-governmental
		Number of youth participants in youth mutual help organizations and similar projects in relation to youth population	Rural/urban; sex; age; income; type of activity
	Acceptance of appropriate technology (e.g., seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, tools, equipment, production techniques)	Number of youth and youth organizations participating in socio-economic development projects utilizing appropriate technology, in relation to youth population/youth organizations	Sex; age; type of produce; geographic location
8. Culture, leisure and recreation	*Culture* Availability and use	Number and frequency of youth participation in cultural programmes and activities	National/local; rural/urban; type of activity; government/non-government; geographic distribution
		Number and ratio of cultural clubs and facilities in relation to youth population	*Idem*
		Number and proportion of youthful users of cultural clubs and facilities	Sex; age; education; employment; income; rural/urban
	Preservation	Number of laws enacted for the preservation of the cultural heritage	Type (specific); legislation; national/local
		Amount and proportion of budget allocated for preservation of the cultural heritage	National/local

Concern	Area (subconcern)	Indicator	Classification
	Leisure/Recreation Availability and use	Total number of free hours *per capita* per week[b]	Rural/urban; sex; age; income
		Number and ratio of sports clubs and recreational facilities in relation to youth population	Rural/urban; sex; age; type of activity
		Rate and frequency of youth users of sports clubs, programmes and recreational facilities (e.g., camping) in relation to youth population	Rural/urban; sex; age; type of activity
		Number of youth hostels and rate of youth users in relation to youth population	Rural/urban; government/non-governmental; sex; age; education; employment status; income levels
		Number and type of magazines published for young people[b]	Rural/urban
		Number and type of magazines/other printed materials read in relation to youth population[b]	Rural/urban; sex; age
		Number of libraries[b] and museums per 100,000 population	Rural/urban; type
		Number of youth visitors to library/museum in relation to youth population	Rural/urban; sex; age; type of activity
		Number and area of public parks	Rural/urban
		Number and type of information campaigns participated in by youth	Sex; information content

[b] It is recognized that these may be of special concern in the more developed countries, such as Japan.

Concern	Area (subconcern)	Indicator	Classification
	Manpower training	Number and type of training courses for instructors in sports and recreation, and time spent in them	Rural/urban; type
		Number and type of training courses for youth participants in sports and recreational activities in relation to youth population	Rural/urban; sex; age